EXPLICATION, OF-THRISSELS-BANNER.

Containing a Brief Interpretation & Declaration.

Of the Forme & Fashion thereof, as also Of the Matter therein Expressed.



Pfalm 20. Verfe. z.s.

The Lord heare thee in the day of trouble: the Name of Iaakobs God defend thee, &c. that Wee may rejoyce in thy falvation and fet up the Banner in the Name of our God &c.

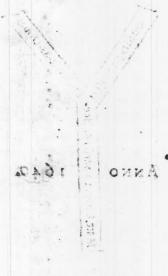
Pfalm 60. Verfe. 4.

Thou (O God) hast given a Banner to them that feare thee, that it may be displayed becauses thy Trueth.

OFTHRESERSE NOTER.

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one of them, to the Preface and The Preface there of The Defender thereof, to O en the Les

Ince never Man at any tyme could fo wysely, frame his Work or compose his Wryttings but (it comming to the Publike view either Ignerance or Envy of not both A great Ennemies to Vertue did always labour to Under-Myne the Sinceritie of the Author, feeking (with the pricking SPider to draw theyr Venem out of the best Herbes and sweetest Imelling Floures? I Confidering this, darre promese no Securite to My self (tho a continual Amator yet no dayly Practifer) being but a new graffed Impe in comparison of those innumerable flourissing famous (and yet neverthelesse controlled) Poets, Notwith standing (being mooved with a entire Affection towards al those that from theyr Hearts wish, Labour for, and Ayme at, the Peace of Syon) I have enterprysed and, by the Grace of God, finished and perfyted, My first Fruit, Intitulate Thrissels Banner? And knowing that the same shal rencounter, and come to, the Hands and Eyes, both of Friends and Foes, which I al include in three Ranks, the First, Wyse and Understan. ding (only Absolute Friends) the Second, Ignorants (both Friends and Foes) the Thrid Malicious Partial Calumniators (only Absolute Foes) Therefore I have thought it most Necessary and Expedient (for Preventing and Eschewing, so farre as possibly I can, al false Glosses of Adversaries) to Accompany and Convoye the forefayd Banner, with this My owne Explication, where in I have (fo Briefly and playnly as I could) taythfully Declared My Meaning and Intention in everie thing,

as wel anent the Forme of it, as concerning the Matter and words therein contayned; which I Hope shalt tend, To, the Comfort and Edification of the First. Instruction of the Second, Conviction and Disclosing of the Thrid, and in Aland Everie one of them, to the Glory of God, whom I carnestly beseech to Maintayne His owne Cause, to Strenthen Bacouradge and Assist the Defenders thereof, to Open the Eyes of such as yet are Blinded, to Arme al those that suffer Persecution for His sake, with Wisdome and Christian Patience, graunting thame, that passing Natural understanding. Peace of Conscience Here in this Lyse, and in His owne good Tyme Everlasting.

Repos Ailleurs

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eletion, where in I have (to Briefly and playing as Lee-

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stythfully Declared of Practing one marriagin exertetli

Explication of the Forme & Falhion of Thrillels Banner.

Ignifyeth The Bable and confequently 1be a lof 1, 8.

Word of God, which ought to be the Foundation and Pla 179 105. 73.

Ground of our Attempts, as being the only infallable Rule 1181. 10, 8.

Whereby al the Imaginations, Thoughts, Words, Isla 66, 25.

Whereby al the Imaginations, Thoughts, Words, Isla 66, 25.

Resolutions and actions of Man should be Squared. 10h 5,24 38.

Dan. 2,21.

Ham 6,160 .Hega.la. Tratable 9

The Sword.

Signifyeth & Authority, and the Randing of it apon the Byble, b Rom. 13, 4, Signifyeth that al Authority is of God, Prov. 8, 14.16

The Thriffel Crouwned.

Signifyeth the Kingdome of Scotland , Item the Binding and Knitting of the Thriffil and Sword each one to other, Signifyeth the Mutual Band betwirt King and Subjects, Item the Thriffel Decoring the Sword Signifyeth that a the Honour of a King fran. d Prov. 14,38, deth in his Subjects, Item the Sword carving up the Thriffel and fo the Thriffel Reiling, and (as it were) Growing upon the Sword, Signifyeth, as " Kings ought to Maintayne and Defend theyr e Rom. 13,12 Subjects, being (under God) a Rest and Refuge unto them, so them. 3,110 Subjects are Bund and Obliged to give due Respect and Honour L. Pet 2, 7. to theyr King and to Obey theyr Superiours in al things & Agree- g As 4-19. ing with the Law and Commandement of God.

The Garter.

Signifyeth The Bond of Peace, Itemrthe Garter binding the h Eph 47. Sword (by a Knot about the Gardes therof) in and fast to the Colinary Sheath, and to going upward thirbug the five Rings, with wouppings about the Sheath faltening the Sward to the Banner, Signifyeth that of al Effats , that is the most Happy , which (next ital 54.3. unto the True Light of Gods Word and His Pure Wor (hip) Enloy. Leche 8,190 eth a Blesfed & Peace Especially within it Self when King and k Levi 20,00 Subjects

Num 6,262 Pial. 19,16. Pial. 147,16. Luc. 2,14. 2. Thef 3, 6. 1Pial. 133,16.

Subjects of al Ranks, are (asie were) wrapped togither in Unitie Peace and Bracherly Lous , Item the two Louge-buying-Endsof the Garter, Signifye that al readie some Knots of Peace are Loufed, And as there is only refting one Rnot about the Gardes and another about the Thriffel, fo Peace betwint King and Subjects is in a weake Estate, and be al ontward appearance except The Lord of Peace Prevent it) vette necre at ane End, Item as the Sword can not be Drawne, unles, that one (get relling, fast) Knot about the Gardes be either Loused, or Broken, and that being done, the Garrer that Hing wholely Louffe , and not be able to beare up , or Keep fast, neither Banner nor Thriffel, So if the King Enter againe in Warrelykemanner against his Subjects , and to (as it were) shaking thame of , Rejecting theyr Earnest and Lawful Petitions They (finding them felfs altogither cast Lousse and fustice Denyed to them) shalbe forced, and must Resolve, to take them to anether fourfe, and to use al Possible, Lawful and Readiest Meanes for the Safetie and Defence of Themfelfs, Religion and Liberties.

The Banner.

m fob. 8,37, Ihon 13,35, Mat (25,5), Ad. 17,16, by the Mat 7,16, 22, Mat 7,16, 22,

Signifyeth the True Reformed Religion, by the "Sincere Profelsion and Practise whereof, Al Fayshful (bristians (as Souldiers by theyr Cullours) are Knowne and Discerned from "Tymeserving-Hypocrises and Insidels.

The Crosses into the Banner.

o Pfal 31,19 1cb. 14,1, John 16,33 2,Tim,3, 2. p Lam.2 ,14, Gal. 2,4. 2. Pet , 2, 1. Gal 6,12, Ezch 13,20 J. Kings, 32,5.6, Jer 8,14, Jer, 23199 Ier 50,6. qIob,5,12,13 Pfal, 11,23, Fal 119,21, Prov. 15,259 1121,2,12, Luc, 1,51, r Prov, 12,71

Signifye (by and attour theyr Ordinarie usual Signification) the "Many fold Troubles Miseries and Calamities, where unto al Righteous True Members and Disciples of Chryst (in this Lyse) are Subiect, Item althe Crosses in the Banner both Beginning and Ending, From and Into, the Edge or Border of the Banner, Signifye, that (according to the Old Proverbe Omne Malum ab Ecclesia) Ordinarly in al Ages the greatest Troubles were (as yet they are) Bred and Occasioned by such as carie the Rame and Shew of Gods Messeys, but whosover wilbut, with sound sudgement, cal to Mynd bygone Examples, with open Eyes, behold present Experience, and with patient Hearts waite upon the Lords due tyme, shall certainly Learne, clearly See, and surely find, that God ever hath I Skattered the Proud in the Imagination of theyr Hearts, still doeth. Overskrow the wicked in they owne Interpryses, and finally

finally shal make the Ennemies of his Trueth swring out and Drinket Prov, et. 12 the Dregs of his Wrath, and put Them to Everlafting Shame and Pal 75.5 Perpetual Confusion. Maio+Tall.

The fyve Rings.

Signifye Al the Faythful Covenanters in Scotland Nobilitie, Gen- v Exed, 19,5 6 and firmely Bund and Obliged (Conjunctly and unseparably) w Exod. 14.8. to Mayntayne, Defend, and Cleave fast, unto, the True Refor- Levi, 26, 9,15, 15 med Religion, to theyr Lyfes End, Item as the Lonfing of the Deut 4,13,23, Garter may wel Separate the Sword from the Rings but can not Deut, 7,9,12, Deut, 8,18 Separate the Rives from the Banner, So the Breach of Peace may Deut. 29,1,80 wel makea Separation betwixt King and Sabietts but * shal never loste, 24,25, 2 Kings, 11, 77 be able to make any Separation betwixt the Sincere Covenanters 2 Cton, 3450 37 and True Religion.

Vial,119033046,

The Streamer.

Signifyeth The good Canfe, Item the Cord (wherby the Stre- y Pal, 74,22,33 amer is faltened to the Thriffet) Signifyeth the Bond of the Covenant, whereby the Faythful Covenamers are Fallened and Knitt so the Good faule. C . Ca 7,21. ing and Recommending

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1. C (LTOB. 22, 4

P. 2, 200

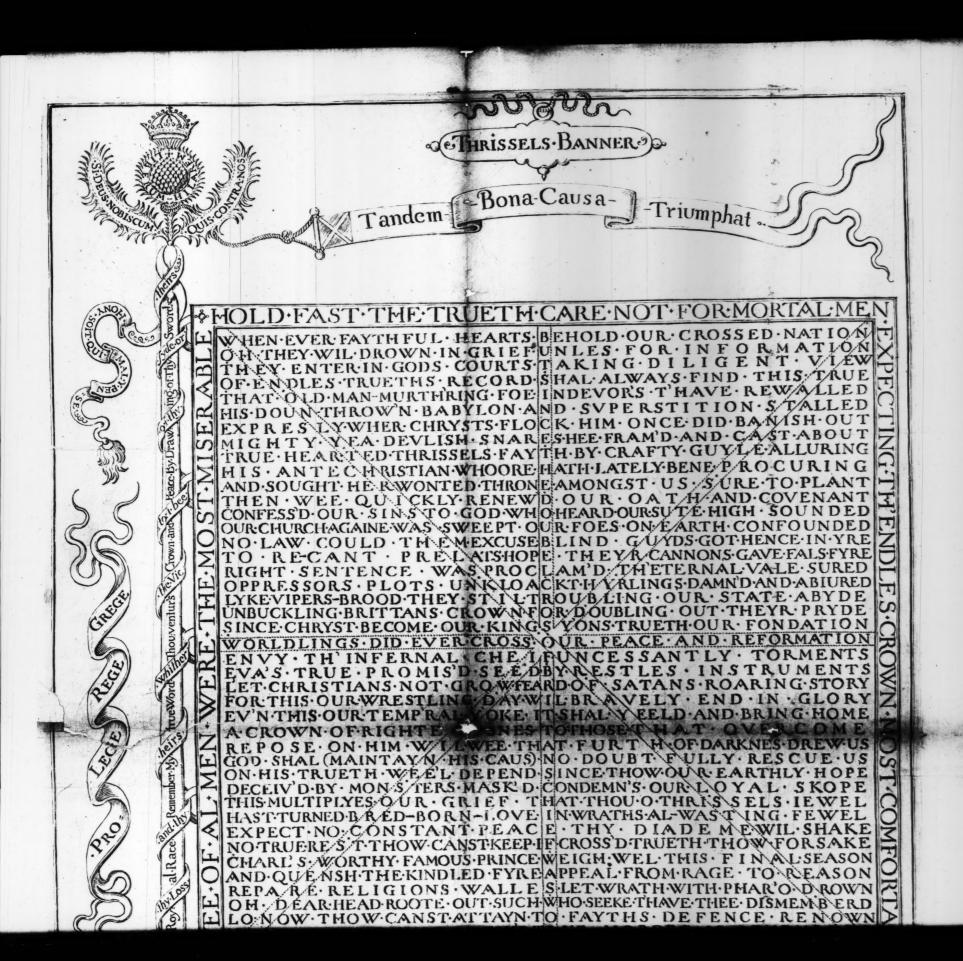
Explication of the Matter Expressed in Thriffels Banner.

As al Right and True-Mynded Anthors ever Studie and Indevore to Intitulate theyr Labours and Wryttings, So, that, the: Spellator at the first View, and the Teader in one Word, may take up and Conceive the whole Mater, togither with the Author his Skope and Intention, So I (according to my fimple Indicement); have thought Thriffels Banner the fitte Il Title for that Wirke, the whole Matter therein contayned, Belonging properly to the present Effete of Scotland and Tubebitants thereof.

Liberum Hilarem.

a Levi 27, 100.

Standing within the Body of the Thriffel, Signifyeth that a Platine 79. Which is Free is forful:



Si Deus nobiscum Quis contranos.

Standing into the two Leafes of the Thriffel, Signifyeth that al 1. Pal, 23, 1, 8c. those who have God on theyr syde, need not Feare nor Care much Pial,73,25, Who be against them. Rom, 8, ; I.

Tandem Bona Causa Triumphat.

c Pfal. 37.37. Standing into the Streamer , Signifyeth that 'The good Canfe Jec. 29,11. Pfal, 105,19. Shal finally (in The Lords due tyme) Triumph. Rum,8,28.

Pro Lege Rege Grege.

Standing in the Margine before the Sword, Signifyeth What only are full and Lawful (aufes for Railing up Armes and Publique diofia 22,12,8 Warre , To witt , "For the Maintenance of Godstrue Worfhip, e e:, Sam, to, s & Maintenance of the Authority of Lawful Superiours, and For the 41. Kin, 12, 16. 24 Maintenance of the Common Wealth.

Crede mihi verum Libertas optima rerum nunquam Servili fub Nexu vivete Filij.

Standing upon the Hand of the Sword, Signifyeth (in a Prayg 1, Cor, 7,21. Gal. 5, 1. h Exod. 1, 14. fing and Recommending Manner) the & Happy Estate of Freedome and Liberty, and to the Contrary Disprayling, and Diswading al Men froin, the h Miferable and unhappy Estate of Slaverie and Cruel Toke of Bondage.

Remove the VVicked from the King in Righteousnes then thal he Reign.

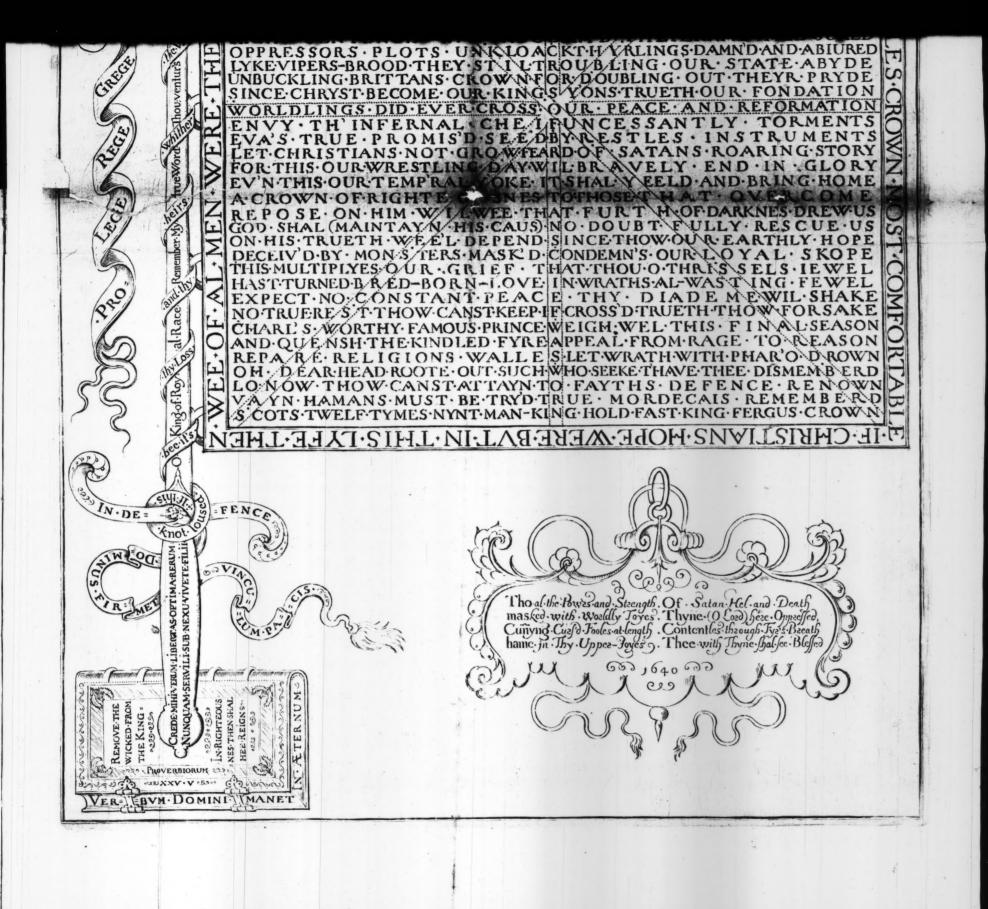
Exod . 6.9 .

Exed.20,2. Deut.28,68.

1.Cot, 7,23.

Standing upon the Booke, is Collected out of the Grave Sen-It Kings. 4,31. tences and Pithy Parables of the Wyfest King Who never had nor k 2 Cron. 22, 4, That have ane Equal, Signifyeing how Ordinarly Wicked Com-Fira 4.5. sellours are Nearest Kings, and how Necessary it is (if the King Efter, 5,11. Pial.41,9. desyreth His Throne to be Established in Righteonsnes, not only to 1 Prov. 20,26. be 7 uft, Pure, and Righteous Humfelf, but also) to Skatter the Psil. 26.5. Wicked to Close his Lares and Barre his Court-doores upon al Pro-

O King





O King of Royal Race, Remember My true VVord

thow ventur's Crown and Peace, By Drawing of Thy Sword.

Standing upon the Sheath, is a Warning to the King, Signifyeing the great Danger of a Domeflike Warre, and that a Kingdome Mark, 3,24. Divyded against it Self can not Stand.

If this Knot loused bee, it's thy Loss and thy heirs Whither the Victorie, bee on thy fyde or theirs.

Standing upon the Garter, beginning upon the Knot thereof about the Gardes, is a Reason Backing and Binding the foresayd Warning, Signifyeing what Fruits and Effects the King is to Ex-nr. Kings, 20,12 pect by casting lousse the Knot of Peace, and Drawing the Sword : Cron, 10,6. against His Subjects, Showing "the Uncertaintie of the Victory, and Prov. 16,33, how His Mare (goe as it wil) I hal always be a Lofer, for if Phil, 98,7, His Armie bee Victorious, Hee may wel Gaine of Frothy Prayle Pfal : 1.6. of Flatterers, and Bellie blowers of those Troubles, together with p o Dan. 11,21,32 ane outward Show of Compelled Obedience, but in the Meantyme 34 Crons 21414 Hee shal Losse the Hearts and Affection of His Subjects, if Con-qDan,2,21, Plat 19,19,20, trary, 4then His Loffe fhalbe greater (by and attour the Staine Plal, 119 6.80, of His Honnour and Reputation at Home and Abroad) then al the Luc 14,30, Phil, 68,303 Power and crafty Witt of His Cruel Warre-Counfellers Shalbe Able Eccl, 9, 18, Prov, 12, 20, to heltore.

Dominus firmet Vinculum Pacis.

Standing into the Neather End of the Garter is a Wish and ear-nest Desyre of the Godly, for unity, Amity and Concord, Praying [Pal, 122,6 &c. The Lord to Establish the Bond of Peace, Item the Standing of Ephe. 4,3, this Wish, into that end of the Garter, neare the Knot which is 2. Thesi,3,16. about the Gardes, Signifyeth, that if the King (in whose Power it is under God | keepfast this Knot and be Addicted unto Peace, t Iosua 1, 16,800. there is no Doubt but His Subietts in Scotland in tymes comming 1. Kings 1217, & Thal Remaine (as they have ever bene) True Loyal and Obedient to Him (theyr Natural Prince) in al Things Lawful.

Hony foit Qui Mal y pense. Standing into the Upper End of the Garter, is the proper

Deton of the Garter about the Kings Armes where this hathits, owne Signification, only the Standing of the same in that End of the Garter neare the Thriffel, Signifyeth, that if the King can of Ring ta, 8 16 not be V Difwaded, but Abfolutely wil Loufe the Knot of Peace, 7. Kings 12,24. (which yet is fast about the Gardes) then no Man should think le:cm, 2=>j. Evilor Rashly Condemne the (Compelled) Lousers of that Knot which yet holdeth fast the Thrissel.

In Defence.

Standing upon the Gardes of the Sword, is the Kings owne proper Deton, and in this Placeit Signifyeth to put His Matie in Remembrance, When Hee is goeing to Draw His Sword, to Ponder and Meditate upon this His owne Deton, and to Confider, that even as the Gardes of the Sword is Ordained only for Defence (not for Offence) of the Body, and particulare Members, of Him that Tom 13,1,80, maketh use of the Sword, " So that Temporal Power which The Lord hath gevin Him, Hee is to Employe and Chiefly to use.in Defence, of Himself, and of His Natural Members, Defending Icrem. 22, 3. &c. The Cause of Him by Whom Kings Reigns.

> Hold fast the Trueth, care not for Mortal Men, Expecting th'Endles Crown most Comfortable, If Christians Hope were but in this Lyfe, then Wee, of al Men, were the most Miserable.

> Standing into the Edge or Border of the Banner Signifyeth, even as it goeth round about Environning the Banner, So al. Faythful Pastors Continually are goeing about in every Part, * Blowing the Horne from Corner to Corner, y as True Shepherds Standing (as it were) into the Gap, Environning the Flocke committed to theyr Charge, as good Watchmen Advertifing the People of the apparent Dangers, and as careful Stewards ever Provyding Spiritual Foode for al fuch as Hunger and Thirst for Righteousnes, Confirming the Hearts of the Godly Exhorting them to Continue in the Fayth , Affirming that " Croffes and Afflictions. are the right Way and Entrie to Heaven, Encourageing them with a Christian Constancie to a hold fast the Trueth , Despysing al Those whose greatest Power is only to b Kilthe Body , and to Consider that theyr & Hope and Felicitie is not only in this Lyfe, but that They shalbe Crowned with Endles Joyes and Bleffed Happyncse

mifai 58 st. Hof 5,8. Joel 237. p.Pfal. 106,23: Ezek 13,5. Ezek 22,30. Pzek 3,17.&c. Ezek 33,7 &c. Luc 12,42. Ti: .7. 7.Cor 4,1,2, Mat. 5,6. A& 11,229 Z AC. 14,24 Luc 9,23, a r Pet.1,239 .. Tim,6, 19,20, b Mat. 0,:8, c: . Cor, 15,19 Rom, 8.24.

1. Pet,2,13. 7,

Mai 49,23.

Piov 8,15.

Dan . 2 328.

pyneffe when this theyr fhort Pilgrimage is finished.

VVo to Them that Control Us, Wee'l Fear God, then Carolus.

2,Cor,:,12, Col, 1,5: Tit, 2,13, Heb 6,19,80 1. lohn,3,3;

1am,4.4,

1,loh, 2, 15.8c.

Being the first Letters of everie Lyne into the Banner , Signi- d Maiston fyeing that d Grief and Wo I halbe the End of al Those that Spyte-Piov, 17, 15,9, fully Controlleth and Maliciously Condemneth the Loyal Covenan-Mai, 12,7, ters of Scotland Becaus they Preferre the Fear of God before the Luc, 6,37, Fear of Farthly Kings and Frincis. Prov,34,21, Ad,5,29,

Pet, 2, 17 When only Thriffels King our Faythful Steward Born 161,51,12,13, S. Andrews Cros Enioy'd, We Ioy'd by Trueths Plantation.

Standing into the first or Formest (called the S. Andrews) Cros Signifyeth the forful Estate of the (karch in Scotland, 21 12 Kings 21, 19, that Tyme of the Bleffed Reformation When King fames, 6. Was 2. Cron, 34,33 King of Scots only. Pial, 97, 1,8,&c, I.PCt, 1,6,8,

But fince the doubel Cros of Brittans Chief was Worn, Worldlings did ever Croff' our Peace and Reformation.

Standing into the Second (called the S. George) (ros , Signifyeth How (fince the Tle of Brittan come under the Governement of One King) the Imps of & Superstition and Seeds of Tale Ceremonies have (Secretly and Openly Peece and Peece) bene Mat. 17,516, General Peece and Secretly and Cropen in to the Charch of Secolard, By Col. 28, 2005.

Carrel of Man, and Such as (With Downs) | Embraced this Epice 5, 66 Carnal Men and Such as (with Demas) Embraced this lai, 20,13. present World. h 2, Timo, 4,10, Luk, #2,30,

Explication of the VVords Comprehended Within the Body of the Banner.

The Meaning and Substance of the whole Verses Corfishing in 43. Lynes , is Briefly this , To Witt , 1. A Lamentable Speich of Al the Godly Within the Realme of Scotlana Directed to Al the Members of lefus Chryst Dispersed throw the whole World, Showing, that the Hearts of the Faythful (if They only Confider

iPal.73,15, 16. and cast theyr Eyes upon the present Estate of Scotland, Loadened

k Pfal. 73,17.

Hohn, 8,44.

m Mat. 12,44. Luk. 11,34 3, Pet, 2, 18, &c.

n Act. 13,10. 2, Cor 11,3. Ephe 4,14. Gen, 3,13.

o Prov. 26,11. 2.Pet, 2,:2.

p Mat 12,45. Luk.11,26. 2.Pet, 2, 20,

lere. 50,4.5.

3 Pfal. 74, 2. Pfal. 28,9. Pial 33,120. Pfal 68,9. Pfal. 94, 14. Ifai, 56,10. Mat 15,14 10hn 9,39 &c. Rom 2, 19,8c. 2. Pet 1,9. 2 Cor 494. 3 Mat. 15,3.6. Mark. 7,7. &c. * the Pretended Bilhopsof Dunkell. Catnes Orknay.

with (roffes and Calamities) That be Overwhelmed with Sorrow Dolour and Grief, But yet k as soone as They I hal Enter into the Sastuary of God and take Consultation of His Infallible Verity, They shal Find this to have bene Ever the continual Practife of 1 the Devil (Who is a Murtherer from the Beginning) Always to Perfew (with greattest vehemency) in Those Who once were under His Dominion but Laboureth to be Freed of His Yoke, and more and more to Banish Him and Idolatry out of theyr Hearts and Bounds, And when Hee cannot get Them under his Clawes fo Openly as Before When They were wholely Blinded in Superfition, "Hee Stryves to Effectuate the same by (rafty and Subtil Allurings, co.

2. How Hee Lately fought to Re-Establish, His Decayed Whoen rish Throne of Spiritual Adultery, in that Kingdome, Thinking with Maine and Might o to Bring Them Againe to (Theyr once Vomitted) Slavery, and so Planting the Seate of Darknes amongst Them, Surer then Before, to Make Theyr P Last Estate

Worfe then the First, co.

3. How The Lord Disappointed Satan, and Mooved the Hearts 92 Cron 34,27. of His People, 9 Speedily to Renew theyr Covenant With Theyr God, Confesse theyr Sinnes and Cry for Mercy and Help at His Hands, Who (Pitying His owne Inheritance) Heard Theyr 1. Kings. 8,51.52 Grones and did Graunt them theyr Earnest Desyres, in Cleansing His Church , from al Filthyneffe and Tale Toyes and in Skattering the Forgers thereof, Bringing Them and theyr Ceremonies to Confuf Ifai 42, 19. &c. fion, So that those Belly Gods (Blind Guydes both to Uthers and also to Themselfs) not being Able to find out any Reasonnable Mat 2, 6 &c. Excuse for those (of Them Invented) Humayn Traditions, neither in Gods Law nor Mans Law , Wondroully Emraged to See fuch a Suddaine (of them thought unpossible) (hange, Went Al Amased * (Except 3. Who gave Glory to God by theyr Actual Recantation) with Speedy Posting, to the King and Canterbury Theyr Only Hope and Stay (as they Presume and Boast) Showing Them (with Regrate) how theyr Booke of Cannons and Comone Prayers fayled them, how Theyr Plots against the Righteous were altogither Discovered, How the Sentence of Excommunication, against Them (as Hyrelings) was Pronounced, th' Eternal Fareivel Subscryved, and Al theyr Pompe Glory and Vayn Wil-Worship, Dammed and Abiured for Ever? This did not Ease theyr Burdened Stomachs nor yet Satisfie theyr unhealthsome appetites

Measure of (the Pharifees) theyr Grandfathers, Lyke w Serpents icr, 2,8. and the Generation of Vipers (being Loath to Part with theyr Mat, 23,82, Pryde and Ambition) They have stil Continued to Trouble and psal 58,2 *Vmg le Pre- Molest both (hurch and State and (as * One of Theyr (hiefs prov. 6, etc.) tended Arch-Boastingly had vanted) done what in them lay, to make Three prov. 12,20, Bil hop of Kingdomes Shake, for Doubling out the North Cap of theyr w Mat 21,23, S Andrews. Delyres va. How the Church of Scotland was never Free of Croffes and plat 36,11. Troubles, fince they * Fought under the Banner of Iefus (hryft prov. 13,10,

theyr King and Captaine for the Defeuce and Maintenance of Stons Erek 16,49, Trueth and fure Foundation, and no wonder feeing & God him felf hath Obad; 3. Zeph, 2, o. put Enmity betwirt the Serpet and the Woeman and theyr Seed. x xpairies, 2.

Ane Exhortation to Al Faythful (hriftians, that They should 1.Tim.6, 2.
2.Tim.2, 3.4. not be to much Afrayd of Satans Rage and Fury and not to 2, Tim, 7, Faint under the Croffe, But with Courage and Conffancie Feght and Cantic, 2,4, Wrestle against the Devil the World and the Flesh, b the Tyme of Ephe 4,15, our Pilgremage being but Short (yealesse then cone Day in com- pal, 125, 23 parison of Eternity) being certainly Perswaded thal Al such as Zecha, 8, 3, Endure unto the End shalbe Saved, and that the Grown of Righ- 1 lai, 28, 16, teousness is Layd up for Althose that Feght a good Fight, Finishing y Gen, 3, 15 theyr Course and Keeping the Fayth, and to Him that Overcom- Ephe, 3, 13. meth Belongeth the Promise of Eternal Lyse. 3.

Heb. 12, 15,

Belongeth the Promise of Eternal Lyse. 3.

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Heb. 12, 15,

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Heb. 12, 15,

Belongeth the Promise of Eternal Lyse. 3.

But Theyr Hearts being Fraughted with Malice, Fulfilling the Prov 26,25

Mar. 12, 34.

Revel, 21,7

Infinite Mercy Drew them out of the E Kingdome of Darknes, they Gen. 47.9. vvil only Repose on him Assuring the selfs (vvhile as they Main-cpial, 90, 1, tayne Gods (ause) of a Ful, Certain, and Undoubted Delyverie, And Maks. 9.44.8c. dMat. 24.13. fo (vvith a New Courage) they Resolve to Depend upon the Mark. 13, 3, Trueth of Gods never fayling Promises, the rather, Seeing The lam. 5, 11 King theyr Earthly Hope (being Deluded and Deceived by Wicked Iam 1,12, Counsellers and Masked Monsters, & Wolfs in Sheep Skins) Reiccts al Revel, 2.7, 17.

theyr Lawful Petitions and Loyal Intentions. Co.

A Complaint To, and Of, the Kings Mails, Regrating Hove Gol, 1,13, His Natural Subjects theyr Sorrovv and Grief is Doubled yea 1, Pet, 2,9, h Heb, 4,14, Multiplyed, when they Remember and Confider that Hee, Heb 10 23, theyr Great Jewel, Borne and Bred among It them, and so should i Isai 49,7. cary the greater Affection towards them, as his Brethren, should , Cor, 10, 22 have Turned (as it appeareth) His Love into Hatred, Threatning 1. Thef, 5,24, them with Fyre and Sword and making Them the Butte of His 2. Tim, 2,13. Wrath and Indignation, Affuring His Matie (if so be Hee Forsake & Eze, 22, 26, 27 the Professors and Zealous Maintayners of the Pure Trueth, m by Mar,7,25, Che- Act, 20,19,

IDent, 17,20. 1. Sam,32;23, 2 Sam,19,12. 1 Cron. 28.2. Pial, 121,8, Pial, 33,1 &c, Piov. 16,14. Pr. v.19:12 m Pfal. 2,2 Pfal, or,5,&c, P.ov, 17,15.20 Prov, 24,24, Deut. 2 1,4 5. Nehem, r , 3. Pfal,109,28, Mala, 2, ?, Pialoro, 2 3. Plat,5 ,1,8c, Pial,94 4:5, hzek 35,12,800, 1am 3.5. 1 Cron, 28,9. 2. Cron. 15,2. n Pfal, co.z. Ilai. 14,16, Joel 3, 6. Pial. 5,9. Pfal, 12,7,3. Prov. 26, 26. Dan, 17,12. Amos 8,2 10, 1. Pet, 4:7. P Mat, 24, 3 6,7 Ma:k,13,8 2, Cron, 34:33, Pfal, 51, 8. Rum. 16, 17,18 # Cct.12,26. Ephe, 4,25 : Ilai, 61,2. Prov, 21,3. Luk,4,19 fa King, 18,4 If31. 49, 23. : Eit, 7, 2 &c Rom, 1:54 v Eft, 6, 2.3, &c, Tift. 8, 1. 2.15. Pom 13 3.4.

Cheriffing the Croffers and Persecuters thereof) Hee can not Emove a Confrant Good Peace nor Solide Reft, but it is to be Feared (as fometymes the Lord turned the Bleffings of False Prophets into Curfes and they't (urfing to Buffings) that Boafting Vante and Unchristian Threatning of that * Lave Hie Priest before mentioned * Presended That Prove but over true a Prophecy, feing " His Maties Triple Dia- S Andrews, deme already to much is "Shaken, and (be al Appearance) wil "His 3. Kingyet Shake More, if Those Flatterers (who Preferre theyrowne Stan-doms, ding Before the Standing thereof) be Suffered to have the Guyding of the fame. co.

8. A Petition of Al True Hearted (evenanters, to the Kings Mane They' Soveraine, Mixed with a Serious Counfel, Intreating Him wel to Weigh and Consider the present Scason and Troublows tyme, that the World is neare ane End, and that? Kumors of Warres are the Beginings of Sorrows, and Therefore to Pacify His anger, to Submit Himfelf to Reason, to Bury His Conceived Wrath in the Bottome of the Sea and Oblivion, to Build up the Walles of Religion, to Destroy and Roote out Those Bloody Men that Aime at nothing (tho under the Pretext of Service to God and the King) but the a Separating of Him The Head from His most Loyal and ever Trueft Members, Affuring His Matie that even now the Tyme is Borne, the Acceptable Yeere of the Lord, in which Hee can, and ought to, ' Testifie Before God and Men (as Hee carrieth the Name and Title) that Hee is in Deed and Effett A Defender of the Fayeb, Showing His Maile that (of Necellity) Hee must put to Tamal al those Witked Vaine and Proud Hamans (althought they were, for the prefer, in (hiefest Account with Him) and al Fayebful and Loyal & Mordecais (Who after Dew Examination Shalbe found to have done the only best Service to His Matio for the Pre-2. King, 23,2, &c fervation of Soule and Body, Lyfe and Honnour) must be Remembred, Maintayned in theyr hight and Priviledges, Defended against al theyr Oppressors, and Rewarded according as theyr Loyalty When Sanctifyed Reason shalbe Judge betwixt Them and theyr Adversaries) [halbe found to have Deserved. 2.

The Last Lyre is A Conclusion of al the Matter, Contayning, first, ane Acknowledgement of Al the Inhabitants of the Realme of sociland that the Kings Matie is Theyr King , Secondly a Counfel Advyfing His Matte to Remember that Heeis Theyr King, and that No Earthly Prince can Say as Hee may doe, to Witt, that Hee is, even the Hundreth and eight Man-King of Scots (not compting His Grand Mother Queene Mary) whereby theyr Loyaltie is Prooved Beyond Al Nations in the world, thridly to Consider, that as

R

a God, So lykewyle that Hee is a Man and must Die as a Man, fourtly and Lastiy that His Mais would not Endanger that Ancient and Rare fewel (None Such in al this Univers) * King Fergus * King Fergus, of Crown, for Such Matters as May and can be Accommodate a farre Scots, Began to Surer, Easter, and Better Way, but by al Possible Meanes to Hold Reigne in the year of the World a grippe of it? Where Unto I Pray * The Lord (Who hash the Hearts x Prov, 21, 1. 3641. Which was of al Kings into His Hand as the Rivers of Waters, and Turneth them Chrysts Incarna. Whether over it Pleaseth Him) Inclyne His Royal Heart, that y r. Tim. 2,2, tion, & fince that Under His Bleffed Government Wice may Al Lead a Quyet and of scotland was Peaceable Lyfe in al Godlynesse and Honestie, Amen.

> Tho al the Pow'rs and Strength, Of Satan Hel and Death, masked with Worldly Toyes, Thyne(O Lord)here Oppressed. Cunyng Curl'dFooles at length, Contetles throug Fyr's Breath hame in Thy upper-Ioyes, Thee with Thyne shal see Blessed.

Hee is A King, and So called T by The Lords owne Mouth) w Pal. 82, 647.

This Verfe Standing under the Banner, being as the Subfereption to the vubole Work, * Collected out of the Booke of Vvifdome (aitho Apocrypha) Signifyeth How at the Godly (not Withstanding they, in this Lyfe, are Subject to Continual Troubles and Persecutions, yet are Established in theyr Hope Considering what shalbe theyr Estate after this Lyfe, How They (at the Last Day) I hal Stand before I God the Indge of Al z Indg, 12, 297 How They (at the Latt Day) I had stand better.

Flesh, with Considence and Boldnesses wen in the Sight and Presence of They Pial, 50,6. Wicked Adversaries VVho then I halbe cloathed With Anguish, Fearer and Ilai, 13,22 Terrible Affrightments . When they That Heare that Comfortable Voyce Aft, 10, 42 Spoken to a Those whom they sometyme had in Derision, b Come yee 2. Tim, 4,8, Blessed of My Father, Take and Inherite the Kingdome Prepared for You, from a Fial, 22,7, ... the Foundation of the VVorld, But They to the Contrair (franding as Re- Pfal, :0,6 probate c Goates on the Left Hand VVishing and Crying the d Mountaines Lik, 6, 25, and Rockes to Fall on them, and to Hyde them from the Presence of Him c Mais: 5, 34, that Sitteth on the Throne, and from the VVrath of the Lambe) Reffaving d Luk, 23,30. that Irrevecable Doome and unalterable Sentences Depart from Me Tee Cur- Revel. 6, 6. fed into Everlasting Fyre, which is Prepared for the Devil and His Angels: Mai 7, 3 VVould Gods Al Men (of Whathsoever Estate and quality) before they Luk, 3, 27. Begin to Attempt any Thing, could and would Always Remember that Old Proverbe and Wyle Counfel Quiquid Agas, Prud.ner Agas Pial, 39, 11. Con Respice Firem, And, So Carrie Themselfs here Below, as They will Mark, 4, 22. (vea must) bee Answerable In that Day when f the secrets of Al Hearts Roan, 16. I halbe Disclosed, and when 8 The God of Gods shall Set Al the Sinnes of 8 Ffal, 10,21. the Wicked in Ordour Before Him , So I hould Each One keepe Himfelf 1. Tim, 1.79, Within the Bounds of His Calling and Always Stryve to Have and 1, Peng, 16, Krope h the Testimony of a Good Conscience, Obeying (with a Contented i Phillip 4, et. . Mynde) the i Commandement of the Apostle Paul, Heb : 3.5 2, Col, 13,17,1.

Of Thyne Content Thee.

Thus Southand been afreaking

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never Conquest,